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Further on 23d Turkmen SSR CP Congress

PM220946 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86
First Edition p 2

[Report by special correspondents A. Grachev and P. Demchenko: "Overcoming Errors. From the 23d Turkmen Communist Party Congress"]

[Text] Ashkhabad — The feeling was that all the delegates we spoke with had gone to the congress wanting to make a sober assessment of the situation in the republic and get down to some real work without too much fuss. They are all tired of the insouciant and sloganizing approach which is the rule in many organizations. It is necessary to adopt a new approach, mobilize people, and wage a struggle against stagnation, insouciance, and mismanagement. This is what the times demand; this is the duty of every Communist.

The delegates' hopes were borne out. The congress really was a major event in the life of the Communists and all Turkmen working people. It took place in a businesslike and constructive atmosphere, with the kind of acute criticism and self-criticism that have not been heard here for a long time.

In the period since the last congress, the republic has taken a definite step forward in economic, social, and cultural development and increased its contribution to the country's unified national economic complex. The report that last year saw a record cotton harvest of 1,287,000 metric tons, one-fourth of which was the most valuable fine-fiber cotton, was joyous news. In 5 years national income has increased by nearly 15 percent. Approximately 500,000 people, that is, approximately one in six inhabitants in the republic, have received better housing. Marked changes are taking place in the development of culture and medical services.

This was mentioned both in the accountability report, delivered by Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee First Secretary S. Niyazov, and in delegates' speeches. At the same time, anxiety was expressed about shortcomings and omissions and violations of party democracy in past years. Often the fine words of reports have concealed not only blunders, but real failures. For example, the following facts were cited: Four out of five oblasts have failed to cope with 5-year plan industrial production targets. Last year 20 percent of enterprises failed to fulfill delivery pledges, one-third failed to fulfill pledges for reducing the prime cost of output, and one-sixth failed to fulfill labor productivity pledges.

The lag in industry is particularly inexcusable because there are considerable reserves. Turkmenia is one of the few regions in the country which have surplus [izbytak] of manpower, which means you only have to utilize the manpower competently and efficiently.

The vast significance of the updating of the production potential on the basis of advanced technology can be judged from the example of the Ashkhabad cotton combine. Since the start of the 5-year plan, more than 850 items of new equipment have been installed at the enterprise. This has enabled the collective to improve labor productivity by 42 percent without increasing the number of workers. Delegate A. Shalyyev told how he had gone over to a laggard team and placed it among the leaders. Z. Khallyyeva gave an account of the recruitment of young people at her enterprise. In short, there are people in the republic with lessons to teach, but not everyone is acquiring the valuable experience.

Great concern was expressed at the congress about the state of affairs in the oil industry. Extraction of this essential raw material has not been stabilized in the last two 5-year plans, although the oilmen are fulfilling their plans. But the plans are too low! The leadership of the republic's Council of Ministers and Krasnovodsk party obkom is largely to blame for this.

Of course, the record cotton yields last year are good. But the situation is far from rosy even in this leading republican sector. Although over 6 million metric tons of "white gold" were sold to the state in the 11th 5-Year Plan, the 5-year plan was not fulfilled. The big debtor was Mary Oblast. The farms are failing to fulfill the Food Program's targets for the production of grain, vegetables, melon crops, grapes, and fruit. For the southernmost and sunniest republic this is unacceptable.

Because of the conciliatory attitude of party committees, including the Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee, and also G. Mishchenko, first deputy chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, and M. Charyyev, former Central Committee secretary for agriculture, there were serious shortcomings in the use of land, water, labor, material, and technical resources, cotton cultivation and harvesting techniques, and cotton growers' remuneration.

The delegates said that the times demand that greater concern be shown for people, for their housing, everyday life, and high standards of recreation. As is known, the human factor is the center of attention of our entire party. But despite the obvious progress achieved in this respect, concern for people in the republic has not yet become an important matter for all party and soviet bodies. Many of them are slow to eradicate hackneyed thinking and outdated practices.

There was serious criticism of the leaders of trade, public catering, and consumer services. The Ministry of Trade and consumer cooperatives were R465 million short of fulfilling the 5-year plan targets, while at the same time they have stocks worth more than R820 million. The Ministry of Consumer Services failed to meet the plans for the volume of consumer services, which amount to a little over R17 per capita, which is considerably less than in the country as a whole.

Or take another example: Last year the Ashkhabad party gorkom examined capital construction questions on 11 occasions at bureau sessions. And what were the results? Frankly deplorable. There had been a failure to fulfill plans on all indicators, including the commissioning of housing, schools, health centers, and other social, cultural, and consumer facilities.

Such phenomena were rightly assessed at the congress as manifestations of formalism and of actions failing to match words. This work style was characteristic of former Turkmen Com-

munist Party Central Committee First Secretary M. Gapurov, who was relieved of his post late last year. Under him cadres were often promoted to leading posts on grounds of personal loyalty, family ties, or birthplace. It was a breeding ground for nepotism, flattery, and careerism; created an atmosphere of laxity and back scratching; and gave rise to servility and irresponsibility. And this led to a variety of abuses. The role of criticism and self-criticism was clearly diminished in many party organizations.

These shortcomings were mentioned many times in the central press. But people here tried to brush the comment aside or repudiate it. As delegate T. Amangeldyyeva said, "Many leading personnel reacted incorrectly to critical press items. Instead of making a principled assessment of shortcomings that have been revealed, they merely issue formal replies."

The republic's Communists are faced with the important task of eradicating negative trends are promoting people to leading posts on the basis of their work, political, and moral qualities. It is necessary to eliminate all ostentatious behavior and attempts to embellish the real state of affairs, overemphasize successes, and gloss over shortcomings.

The cadre changes in the republic and the implementation of the CPSU Central Committee's instructions are leading to an improvement in the social and moral atmosphere in party organizations and labor collectives. The publicity principle is becoming established in party committees' work on the selection and placement of cadres, and increasing consideration is being to the opinions of primary organizations and ordinary Communists.

Now that many party organizations are headed by new people, it is particularly important to ensure strict monitoring of the implementation of decisions.

The standard of ideological educational work must also be improved. There is a great deal of formalism and verbiage; in many cases the work has no practical use; and antireligious propaganda is poor.

There was a principled and keen discussion at the congress of the draft new edition of the CPSU Program and Party Statutes with proposed changes and the Basic Guidelines for the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1986-1990 and Through the Year 2000.

The congress participants adopted a resolution wholly and fully supporting all the provisions of CPSU Central Committee General Secretary M.S. Gorbachev's statement.

V.V. Zagladin, first deputy chief of the CPSU Central Committee International Section, participated in the congress' work.

There was a Turkmen Communist Party Central Committee organizational plenum. S.A. Niyazov was elected first secretary of the republic's Communist Party Central Committee.

PRAVDA Details Tasks of Republic CP Congresses

PM210950 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 18 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "The Republic Communist Party Congresses"]

[Text] The precongress party report and election campaign is entering its final stage. Reports and elections have already been held in primary, rayon, and city party organizations and in most krays and oblasts. The congresses of union republic Communist Parties have began.

This year's report and election campaign has been a major political event in the life of the party and the country, an important stage of preparations for the 27th CPSU Congress. It is distinguished by businesslike efficiency, acute and exacting analysis, and lofty activeness on the part of Communists. Some 11.5 million persons spoke at meetings and conferences of the party's grassroot components alone, and over 3 million specific remarks and proposals were made. Conducted in accordance with the stipulations of the CPSU Central Committee April and October (1985) Plenums, the report and election campaign vividly reflects the positive processes now occurring in the activity of party organizations. Communists everywhere are expressing complete approval of and ardent support for the CPSU's domestic and foreign policy and its consistently implemented course of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development.

The drafts of the new edition of the CPSU Program, the party Statutes with proposed changes, and the Basic Guidelines for the Economic and Social Development of the USSR in 1986-1990 and the Period Through the Year 2000 are the subject of lively and keen discussion during report and election meetings. Highly assessing these documents, Communists link their discussion closely with the resolution of practical tasks.

The rich experience already accumulated in the course of this most important political campaign must be taken fully into account during the union republic Communist Party congresses. The sense of lofty responsibility for improving the state of affairs and for enhancing the might and prosperity of our great motherland and the unity and cohesion of all its nations and ethnic groups — a sense which is an organic feature of all detachments of Lenin's party — is the main element whose purpose is to determine the spirit and orientation of discussions at the republic party forums.

In analyzing the results of the period under review, republic congress delegates must accentuate mainly the practical solution of key problems of economic and cultural development and of people's life and labor. In this process there must be no room for groundless eulogies and compliments or for attempts to use general words to cover up the real state of affairs or to blame various omissions on objective factors or lack of departmental coordination, as has happened so often in the past. This is in line with bolshevik traditions not to evade criticism and to boldly call things by their proper names. It is this that provides a reliable cure for conceit and complacency and the right method for ensuring progress toward new successes and achievements in an atmosphere of concerted creativity.

Today it is particularly important to focus attention on the further improvement of organizational and political work, the psychological reorientation of cadres in line with modern requirements, and the enhancement of cadres' responsibility for the work with which they have been entrusted. Persistence and selflessness in the struggle for the new implacability toward shortcomings, and fearless rejection of everything that has outlived its time and of inertia in thinking — these provide the way to successfully resolve the tasks set by the times.

It is well known that questions pertaining to the deployment of productive forces and the development of union republic economies occupy a prominent position in the Draft Basic Guidelines. It is planned to improve the territorial structure of social production, to ensure the rational combination of economic and social development in each republic and in each economic region, and to improve their interaction in the country's unified national economic complex. An extensive program of construction, reconstruction, and retooling in industry, of developing the agro-industrial complex, and of social transformations must be implemented in the Ukraine and in Belorussia, in Kazakhstan and Moldavia, and in the Central Asian, Transcaucasian, and Baltic republics. In determining the measures to fulfill these ambitious tasks, congress delegates must devote great attention to the improvement of the economic machinery and the entire management system, to the maximum utilization of existing economic, scientific, and technical potential, and to the overcoming of both departmental and parochial tendencies.

To ensure success in today's conditions means primarily to fully activate the main and essentially inexhaustible reserve contained in the human factor, in the creative initiative of working people, and in the affirmation of lofty organization, discipline, and order at all levels. Growing significance in this respect is attached to concern for the quality and effectiveness of organizational and political work among the masses. It is important for the congresses to elaborate a firm line, backed by specific measures, aimed at ensuring that attention for people and the conditions of their labor and life, together with utmost consideration of their opinions and requirements, imbues the entire work style of party committees, soviet and economic organs, trade unions, and the Komsomol. This, in turn, requires even more resolute elimination of manifestations of bureaucracy and formalism and of the detachment of propaganda from life and of words from deeds. Much in this respect also depends on the extent to which the implementation of critical remarks and proposals voiced during the report and election campaign is efficiently organized.

Thus, the work of the congresses must reflect all of the most substantial aspects of the republics' life and all the pressing problems. Maturity, exactingness, creativity in the approach toward their solution and in the selection and education of cadres, and comprehensive consideration of statewide interests and of local and national specific features — this indeed is the way to accelerated progress.

The scale of the transformations planned by the party and currently being implemented in the country is ambitious. Extensive and complex work has to be done, demanding boldness, endurance, patience, and utmost exertion of effort. And it will be the efforts of all Communists and all detachments of Lenin's party that will determine to a decisive extent whether this work really becomes the cause of the whole party and of the whole people. This is the guarantee of victory.

Gorbachev 15 January Statement Published
LD230018 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] The Political Literature Publishing House has brought out in a mass edition a pamphlet entitled "Statement by the CPSU Central Committee General Secretary Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev Delivered on 15 January 1986." [video shows blue and white pamphlet cover with the title reading: "Statement by CPSU Central Committee General Secretary, M.S. Gorbachev."]

Kapitonov, Zaykov Attend Trade, Chemical Meetings
LD222357 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1800 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] An extended session of the Collegiums of the Ministry of the Chemical Industry and the Presidium of the Central Committee of the trade union of workers in the chemical and petro chemicals industry was held in Moscow today. A report about the results of work in the branch in 1985 and the 11th 5-Year Plan and on the tasks for the fulfilment of plans for 1986 and the 12th 5-Year Plan was given by Minister of the Chemical Industry Comrade Listov. Note was taken of shortcomings in the development of the industry. The participants of the session mapped out concrete measures to improve the use of capacities, to introduce the achievements of scientific and technical progress, save resources and strengthen discipline. The session was addressed by Comrade Zaykov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Also today there was a session of the Collegium of the USSR Ministry of Trade. The session was addressed by Comrade Kapitonov, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee.

Obkom First Secrertary Elections Reported
PM220920 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 20 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Unattributed report: "First Secretaries Elected"]

[Text] A number of kray and oblast party conferences and the Kiev city party conference were held 17-18 January. The following first secretaries were elected at organizational plenums:

Bashkir Obkom — M.Z. Shakirov; Buryat Obkom — A.M. Belyakov; Vologda Obkom — V.A. Kuptsov; Gorkiy Obkom — YU.N. Khristoradnov; Kabardino-Balkar Obkom — Ye.A. Yeliseyev; Kaliningrad Obkom — D.V. Romanin; Komi Obkom — I.P. Morozov; Krasnodar Kraykom — I.K. Polozkov; Omsk Obkom — S.I. Manyakin; Orenburg Obkom — A.N. Balandin; Perm Obkom — B.V. Konoplev; Maritime Kraykom — D.N. Gagarov; Stavropol Kraykom — I.S. Blodyrev; Tatar Obkom — G.I. Usmanov; Tula Obkom — Yu.I. Litvvintsev; Chelyabinsk Obkom — G.G. Vedernikov; Yakutsk Obkom — Yu.N. Prokopyev; Yaroslavl Obkom — F.I. Loshchenkov; Vitebsk Obkom — V.V. Grigoryev; Taldy-Kurgan Obkom — A.A. Tynybayev; Turgay Obkom — O.S. Kuanyshev; Uralsk Obkom — M.V. Iksanov; Bukhara Obkom — I. Dzhabbarov; Navoi Obkom — A.S. Yefimov; Syr-Darya Obkom — A.F. Klepikov; Tashkent Obkom — T.A. Alimov; Khorezm Obkom — M.M. Mirkasymov, and Kiev Gorkom — Yu.N. Yelchenko.

Reshetnyak Appointed Ukraine's Permanent Envoy
AU221237 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 16 Jan 86 p 1

[Text] The Ukrainian Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Nikolay Timofeyevich Reshetnyak permanent representative of the Ukrainian SSR to the international organizations in Vienna, Austrian Republic.

Bespalov Noted as Vladivostok Gorkom Secretary

PM220937 [Editorial Report] Moscow *PRAVDA* in Russian 21 January 1986 First Edition carries on page 2 under the rubric "Party Life: At the Report and Election Conferences" and the heading "In a Thorough Quest" a 2,000-word undated Vladivostok report by special correspondents N. Bratchikov and N. Kozhanov on a Primorskiy Kray party conference briefly quoting the speech delivered at the conference by "B. Bespalov, first secretary of the Vladivostock CPSU Gorkom."

Latvian CP First Secretary Before Congress
LD222133 Moscow TASS in English 1933 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Riga, January 22 TASS — "The national economy of Soviet Latvia is faced with the task of doubling the economic potential by the end of the current century", said Boris Pugo, the first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of that Baltic republic. He gave an interview to a TASS correspondent before the 24th congress of the Communist Party of Latvia that opens on Friday. The congress will be an important stage of the preparation for the 27th CPSU Congress that opens on February 25.

"The real base for the successful solution of this task", Boris Pugo said, "was laid down in the past five-year period (1981-85). This includes the intensification of the national economy on the basis of the achievements of the scientific and technical progress, the switching to new principles of management, and increased attention to social aspects". The 48-year-old political leader of the republic said that Latvia successfully fulfilled the five-year plan of economic and social development. The republic's national income went up by 21 percent.

Latvia's industry was developing at particularly high pace — the production of communication means and radio instruments, electronics, machine-building for the chemical industry, transport engineering and the power engineering industry. All these branches were created after the Great Patriotic War (1941-45) and now play an important role in the country's economic life, Boris Pugo said.

Having no raw material base of its own, Latvia, assisted by other Soviet republic, produces every third railway passenger car in the Soviet Union, every fifth tramcar, every seventh minibus, every fifth refrigerator. Boris Pugo noted that products of the Latvian industry are exported to more than 100 countries.

Improvement of the product quality is the priority task, faced by the republic, Boris Pugo said. The share of manual labour is rather high in the industry and services, despite the fact that tens of thousands of workers learned more promising and higher paid trades in the past five-year period. Successes of the science which made considerable progress in the republic must help solve that problem, Boris Pugo said. These successes are seen, specifically, from 17 agreements on licences concluded with foreign firms.

Boris Pugo said that an important result of the past five-year plan period was rapid switching to intensive methods of a number of branches of agriculture that had earlier been developing extensively.

A rapid growth of the national income ensured the implementation of a number of large measures in the sphere of social progress. Half a million people, out of Latvia's population of 2.6 million, moved to new flats or had their living conditions considerably improved. The wages grew, particularly, in the rural area, where they went up by 40 percent. For the first time the earnings of a number of categories of rural dwellers surpassed the incomes of urban workers and employees.

Thus a strong impetus has been created for implementing the task of doubling the economic potential in the coming 15 years, the task set in the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, Boris Pugo said. This party document was put to nation-wide discussion and will be submitted to the endorsement by the 27th CPSU congress.

Tomsk Oblast Party Conference Reported

PM22l004 Moscow SOVETSKAYA ROSSIYA in Russian 16 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Own correspondent V. Kostyukovskiy report: "Height of Exactingness: Notes from the Tomsk Oblast Party Conference"]

[Text] The delegates stopped in front of display stands showing figures which were self-explanatory: The oblast's industrial production volume in the last 5-year plan increased by one-third and labor productivity by almost 30 percent! Surely a leap forward! But from the conference platform other words were heard: "failure," "slump," and "restructuring needed."

Yes, people in Tomsk are used to calling things by their proper names and the harsh words reflected the real state of affairs in certain sectors and spheres of the oblast's life. This demonstrated primarily that the Communists attending this responsible forum had unanimously concentrated on the particularly worrying and alarming things. And that is logical because it was a high degree of exactingness and demandingness which also helped produce those achievements of which Communists are rightly proud. And pride, as we know, is no obstacle to exactingness. Furthermore, genuine justified pride, as a rule, shuns ostentatious words and applause.

Whatever else was mentioned in the report by obkom First Secretary A.G. Melnikov and the delegates' speeches — be it oil extraction or agricultural production, timber procurement or housing construction — the discussion was mainly about the party work style. Communists were able to view many problems from that angle. This approach required them to take as their starting point when evaluating the situation not so much the indicators achieved as the party's new requirements. And the tone of the discontent, which most accurately reflects the character of the discussion held, was the most productive of all.

For example, only brief mention was made of the fact that the oblast's oil workers coped on the whole with the 5-year plan targets. Instead, great attention was paid to the fact that the target for the final year of the 5-year plan had not been fulfilled. There was no shortage of the sharp word "failure." The usual path could have been taken — there were enough objective reasons to explain the failure. But instead of citing those reasons, a practice so widespread elsewhere, the obkom and delegates preferred a different approach, one more in keeping with the requirements of the two oblasts' party-economic aktiv held in Tyumen last summer. Here is the self-critical stance taken by the keynote speaker:

"I personally, as party obkom first secretary, did not promptly evaluate the adverse consequences of the virtually total replacement of leading cadres at all levels in oil extraction and also in the party leadership of the oil sector. I did not take prompt measures to stabilize them. This is an important lesson for the future..."

Here is another reason for the failure: Certain workers of the obkom and of the Strezhevoy CPSU Gorkom (they were all named) instinctively tried to gloss over the shortcomings, which in turn engendered misinformation. Some economic leaders committed the error of making irresponsible assurances. A.S. Repnikov, drill foreman of the Vasyuganskoye drilling administration, noted very accurately that the attempt by some leaders to pass off long-standing crisis situations as "temporary difficulties" causes great harm. And in full accord with the logic of that approach the report concluded that the basic reason for the failure to meet the annual oil extraction plan was an insufficiently lofty sense of party discipline and responsibility on the part of some leading cadres and party organizations.

The conference said that discipline is the main element at which party committees must work to ensure the successful implementation of our plans. In the report period a striking number of people have been expelled from the party and more than 250 leading Communists have been severely reprimanded by the party. Many have been dismissed. A characteristic feature of the conference was that it did not waste too many words exposing deceivers, bribetakers, bureaucrats, those who suppress criticism, speculators, and drunkards. This does not mean that the oblast organization "spared" the people who harbor those voices. In fact, principled mercilessness toward them is the norm of party life in the oblast. This is common knowledge not only to the Communist delegates but also to the entire population. Because

facts like that are given the broadest publicity here. The readers of *KRASNOYE ZNAMYA*, the oblast newspaper, are regularly acquainted with them, take part in discussing them, and seek measures and methods to combat them.

That level of publicity also made it possible to focus the critical fire on violations of another kind. Delegates were remainded about the lack of discipline in output deliveries when L.A Voronin, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of USSR Gossnab, addressed the conference — in this indicator Tomsk Oblast is among the worst in the RSFSR. The pursuit of gross output still prevails over national economic interests.

The discussion about discipline at the conference also touched on the following problem: Some leaders try to justify the nonfulfillment of decisions by citing the sometimes contradictory instructions of superior economic organs. There is a limit to discipline, they argue — if I meet one requirement, I violate another. But if it is clear that one of those requirements is harmful to the cause why do they not demonstrate its groundlessness, why do they not stand their ground? Passivity, shirking responsibility, inactivity in the expecation of further instructions and orders, fear of risking their own personal peace for the sake of the common cause — all of that is also a breach of party discipline in its true Leninist sense as a conscious discipline, the discipline of independence and initiative.

It is no coincidence that the obkom is waging a resolute campaign against factors which shackle initiative and independence. Such as the striving by some party leaders to assume sole responsibility for economic and administrative concerns. Serious warnings were administered to V.I. Pevnev and A.P. Masalykin, first secretaries of Kozhevnikovskiy and Shegarskiy Party Raykoms respectively, who often supplant rayispolkom and rayon agro-industrial association leaders.

Science has a leading role in increasing the intensiveness of production. Doctor of Physical-Mathematical Sciences N.Ye. Yakovlev, secretary of the Tomsk branch of the USSR Academy of Sciences Siberian Department, devoted a large part of his speech to the comprehensive "Acceleration-90" program formulated in the oblast, to problems of monitoring its fulfillment, and to the search for effective ways of putting scientific achievements into practice. Workers did not stand back from discussing the problems of scientific and technical progress, either.

The party obkom sometimes lacks persistence and consistency in its own good ventures. For example, at the beginning of the 5-year plan the number of different conferences and sessions in the oblast was sharply reduced. This enabled party leaders to work more often and more objectively with people in the collectives themselves. But recently , delegates noted, the obsession with speechmaking has again gripped certain elements of the party apparatus.

Omissions also occur in monitoring the fulfillment of adopted decisions.

"This is not the first time I have addressed meetings at various levels," Hero of Socialist Labor T.A. Puchkova, milking machine operator at the "Oktyabr" sovkhoz in Tomskiy Rayon, said. "Many of the suggestions for improving stockraisers' working and living conditions and creating a good feed base have remained just empty words and have not been backed up by deeds. Three years ago the obkom bureau adopted a resolution on the provision of public services to dairy farms with a productivity of 3,000 kg of milk or more per cow. But it is being implemented extremely slowly."

When words remain just empty words, exactingness becomes formalism. On this score people in Tomsk must not give ground. Because it is the sober approach to all matters that largely distinguishes the oblast party organizations work style. The need to work not for the sake of the report of the sacred "assessment" but to achieve a concrete result must be instilled with increasing persistence in Communists' minds. But, nevertheless, failures do occur. For example, V.M. Ketov, first secretary of Tomsk Party Gorkom, said in his speech:

"On the first working day of the new year all senior officials of the party apparatus visited primary party organizations and collectives and helped them, particularly the laggard enterprises, to create the atmosphere of a well-organized beginning to the first year of the 12th 5-Year Plan."

Well, the venture, as conceived, was not an empty one. But now the gorkom would do well to check thoroughly on what the actual result of the officials' visit was, since it has become clear that in the first few days of the year many enterprises have been working at only one-third strength...

The Communists' discussion was exhaustive, and did not gloss over the shortcomings or avoid the awkward issues. Such an unrelenting approach gives grounds for the conclusion that the oblast party organization is skillfully combining existing valuable experience with the new demands dictated by life and is correctly determining its place in the restructuring being carried out by the party. And this creates confidence that professionalism in resolving the problems of accelerating the oblast's socioeconomic development will bring success.

Tatar Oblast Meeting Discusses Oil Industry

PM221556 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 p 3

[Own correspondent U. Bogdalov report: "Words Backed by Deeds; Tatar Oblast Party Conference"]

[Excerpt] Kazan — The logic of restructuring the economic mechanism today makes high demands on economic leaders. But their work is affected extremely negatively by various uncoordinated aspects of planning, disparities between targets and the provision of material and technical resources, and the unenterprising work of higher organizations and economic components. People then look for ways around this. And they themselves present low demands which do not promote the enhancement of personal responsibility. In this connection the delegates demanded that the responsibility of ministries and departments for their decisions be increased both at the republic and union levels.

Tataria is one of the country's main oil and gas producing regions. But recently there have been few shifts in the oil industry in improving oil extraction techniques and in developing and using modern machines and equipment. Over the last 20 years the technical level of the equipment and tools used for repairing wells has essentially not changed. Today more than half of the capital repair teams in Tataria are equipped with fifties-vintage masts [machti]. A lot of their other equipment is obsolete. The requirement for capital repairs is only 60-70 percent satisfied. It is necessary to expand the scale of the use of physical and chemical methods of working deposits; modern equipment is needed.

However, the lack of coordination between the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry and the Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building, which are in no way able to overcome departmental barriers, hinders the accelerated solution of the problems. These ministries, delegates stressed, ought to establish strict control over the fulfillment of the targeted programs drawn up for the 12th 5-Year Plan for creating fundamentally new complexes and techniques for well drilling and repair.

The conference delegates discussed and approved the party pre-congress documents.

An organizational plenum re-elected G. Usmanov first secretary of Tatar CPSU Obkom.

Editorial Links Defense, Peace, Labor

PM211303 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 19 Jan 86
First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Each Person's Labor"]

[Text] All our plans and hopes are linked with a peaceful future. This year is in the full sense a turning point in the Soviet State's history. The upcoming 27th CPSU Congress will determine the main targets of our society's political, socioeconomic, and spiritual development into the next millennium and will adopt the program for accelerating peaceful construction. All the CPSU's efforts are aimed at ensuring the further improvement of the people's lives. This expresses the body and spirit of our domestic and foreign policy and their organic fusion. After all, it is clear that in organizing such ambitious plans of a domestic order, Soviet people are also vitally interested in favorable foreign conditions, eliminating the threat of world war, and achieving universal security and disarmament.

The party's international policy, the draft new edition of the CPSU Program, notes, stems from socialist society's humane nature. It is indissolubly linked with the party's fundamental strategic tasks within the country and expresses the Soviet people's single striving — to engage in creative labor and to live in peace with all the peoples. This Leninist foreign policy course was vividly embodied in the statement by M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and in the package of new peace initiatives by the Soviet Union.

When it comes to preserving peace and life on earth itself no one can remain aloof. Everyone's contribution is important here. Soviet people understand this well. This is confirmed by the letters and proposals reaching *PRAVDA* during the discussion of the precongress documents and the responses to the statement.

"Everything in our cities and villages, everything created on earth has been created by labor," Ye. Bondarev from Kiev writes to our editorial office. "Following the path of peaceful creation our country has achieved vast successes. And they will be even greater if peace is successfully defended. When discussing the statement in shops and laboratories, workers and scientists say: We must support the efforts of our party and the Soviet state in the international arena by our labor and by a conscientious and diligent attitude to the cause. This will help strengthen the might of our country — the output of peace and socialism in the world."

Yes, the Soviet land's peace potential and its economic and defense might are increased and strengthened above all by the each person's shock labor. The situation which has taken shape in the world does not allow us to slacken off or to slow down our forward movement. The party's strategic concept of accelerating the country's socioeconomic development and increasing the people's well being is aimed at achieving qualitatively new targets and its realization will be the most reliable guarantee of lasting peace and will make the motherland even richer and stronger and our life even better. This party course enjoys Soviet people's total support.

This support is shown in the daily practical work of the millions. It may be said that the "front line" in the struggle to consolidate peace in the full sense is found in each work place. Work honestly, conscientiously, and with high productivity and concern yourself with saving resources and with output quality — then you will increase your country's strength and prestige. Labor collectives' desire to begin the first year of the new 5-year plan in a shock way and strive to successfully fulfill the plans and pledges can be felt in particular in the course of precongress socialist competition which is increasing in scale and in its working rhythm. Party, soviet, trade union, and Komsomol organizations are called on to convey to and convince everyone of the idea that the success of the cause of peace depends on each person's specific labor contribution to our common work.

Socialism and peace are indivisible. This has become the axiom of our life and the conviction of millions of Soviet people building the new society and of those who think like us abroad. All people of good will are now raising their voices in defense of peace. The mass democratic antiwar movements in the world are becoming broad in scale and turning into a mighty force for social development. The role of the Soviet peace movement, uniting millions of people, is becoming increasingly important and crucial. Peace supporters in the USSR show indestructible moral-political unity, high civic consciousness, and the active life stance of Soviet people — patriots and internationalists.

The peace-loving foreign policy course formulated by the party and consistently conducted by the Soviet State in conjunction with the strengthening of the country's defense capability has ensured for Soviet people and the majority of the world's population the longest period of peace in the 20th century. The important political document published recently is further con-

vincing evidence that the CPSU will continue to do everything in its power to preserve peaceful conditions for Soviet people's creative labor, improve international relations, end the arms race, and avert the threat of nuclear war hanging over the peoples. Our further persistent work to implement the party's plans is the guarantee of the successful realization of this large-scale program.

Law Officers To Obey Law When Combating Crime

PM221520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 23 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 6

[TASS report: "In the USSR Prosecutor's Office"]

[Text] The USSR Prosecutor's Office has held conferences in Voronezh and Novosibirsk with the leaders of union and autonomous republic, kray, and oblast prosecutor's offices at which measures to further intensify the struggle against crime and violations of socialist legality were discussed. Particular attention was drawn to the timely prevention and stopping of crimes against the individual and socialist property and the improvement of efficiency in work to overcome drunkenness and parasitism.

It was stressed that the struggle against violations of the law must be implemented within the strict framework of the law, which guarantees the inviolability of the individual and of citizens' homes and a comprehensive, full, and objective investigation. Any deviations from these demands on the part of law enforcement organ workers or manifestations of injustice and prejudice are intolerable and must entail strict liability. The attention of all prosecutor's office workers was drawn to the need for a prompt, businesslike, and exhaustive reaction to critical remarks in the press and the other mass media and also to letters and statements from citizens relating to instances of violations of the law in criminal procedure.

A. Rekunkov, USSR Prosecutor General, participated in the conferences' work.

Criminal Activities in Novosibirsk Draw Criticism

Obkom Chief on Criticisms

PM221445 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by A. Filatov, first secretary of Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom, under the rubric "After *PRAVDA* spoke out" and the general heading "The Law Must Not Be Broken"]

[Text] The Novosibirsk CPSU Obkom reports that the article "Behind the Generalities," published in *PRAVDA* for 18 November 1985, has been discussed at a session of the CPSU obkom bureau and deemed correct.

It is true that the investigation into the criminal case of the appropriation of linoleum and the illegal obtaining of material assistance by workers at the Novosibirsk condenser plant was not carried out sufficiently fully. The supervision of this case on the part of the Novosibirsk City prosecutor was not carried out with due exactingness. A proper assessment was not made of the actions of V. Shesterikov, Sovetskiy Rayon prosecutor, in obtaining materials for the refurbishment of the prosecutor's office premises.

The article rightly criticizes the party obkom Administrative Organs Department and its chief N. Garashchuk for carrying out only a superficial check on warnings concerning violations of laws and the use of their official position for selfish purposes by N. Manokhin and R. Nikitina, workers at the oblast prosecutor's office.

As for the murder of Ubinskiy Rayon Prosecutor E. Melnikov, a thorough investigation of the occurrence was carried out hot on the heels of events and severe penalties were imposed on the officials guilty of delaying the investigation. Thus oblast prosecutor V. Vlasov was reprimanded by the RSFSR Prosecutor's Office, and the CPSU obkom bureau reprimanded him, with an entry on his record. L. Baturin, chief of the oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, was severely reprimanded by the USSR Ministry of Internal Affairs, and reprimanded by the Obkom Bureau. V. Romanov, chief of the Internal Affairs Administration Political Department, was also reprimanded. In all, party and disciplinary proceedings were taken against 19 people.

The criminal was sentenced to the extreme penalty — the death penalty.

The CPSU obkom bureau noted that although in 1985 the crime rate in the oblast fell slightly, it still remains high.

The leaders of internal affairs administrations and prosecutor's offices and party organizations are still weak in their monitoring of the apparatus' work. Certain party organizations fail to adopt resolute measures to increase the responsibility of staffers for the task in hand, do not always discuss communists' misdemeanors on a party basis, or permit liberalism in assessing their incorrect actions. The Administrative Organs Department of the party obkom failed in a number of cases to give a principled assessment of the behavior of Communists on law enforcement organs who break the law.

The party obkom bureau reprimanded Communist V. Aldokhin, Novosibirsk prosecutor, for his unprincipled approach to the assessment of the actions of the Sovetskiy Rayon prosecutor and demanded that he adopt concrete measures to improve the work of the prosecutor's offices of the city's rayons.

V. Vlasov, oblast prosecutor, and L. Baturin, chief of the oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, were warned about serious shortcomings in work and the lack of due monitoring of the fulfillment of official duties by workers on law enforcement organs and of the observance of the socialist rule of law. The Sovetskiy CPSU Raykom is instructed to examine the question of the party responsibility of Rayon Prosecutor V. Shesterikov after his return to health, and the party organization of the oblast prosecutor's office is instructed to discuss the cases of violation of the law and the use of their official position for selfish purposes by Communists N. Manokhin and R. Nikitina. Shortcomings in

his work were pointed out to N. Garashchuk, chief of the CPSU Obkom Administrative Organs Department. The bureau demanded that he and the section workers step up monitoring of the work of administrative organs.

Deputy Minister on Murder

PM221447 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 22 Jan 86 First Edition p 2

[Report by V. Lezhepekov, USSR deputy minister of internal affairs, under the rubric "After *PRAVDA* Spoke Out" and the general heading "The Law Must Not Be Broken"]

[Text] The article "Behind the Generalities" mentioned the murder last year of E. Melnikov, prosecutor of Ubinskiy Rayon in Novosibirsk Oblast, by S. Khripko, militiaman at the Internal Affairs Department of the rayispolkom in question. An on-the-spot check into this case was carried out. It was established that the oblast prosecutor had informed the leadership of the Novosibirsk Obkispolkom Internal Affairs Administration in writing about the threats against Comrade Melinkov. But the Internal Affairs Administration leaders took an irresponsible attitude about this report and did not take steps to prevent the crime. This incident was possible because of poor monitoring of the activity of subordinates, the low standard of educational work among personnel, and an unprincipled, conniving approach toward violators of discipline on the part of section chief V. Shabaldin and his deputies V. German and V. Popov.

For the violations committed, L. Baturin, chief of the Novosibirsk Oblispolkom Internal Affairs Administration, was severely reprimanded. His deputy A. Kashutin and also V. Semenov, chief of the extradepartmental security administration, was were warned about their failure to meet their official duties in full. G. Yegorov, chief of the Criminal Investigation Administration, and V. Shabaldin, chief of Ubinskiy Rayon Internal Affairs Department, were dismissed from the internal affairs organs. Strict disciplinary and party proceedings were taken against other culprits.

The Internal Affairs Administration Collegium, after discussing the article "Behind the Generalities," acknowledged the criticism to be correct and demanded that the leaders of the administration and sections adopt exhaustive measures to eliminate the shortcomings noted and improve operational and official activity.

IZVESTIYA Investigates Religious Life in USSR

PM221438 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3

[Report by special correspondents G. Alimov, O. Dzyuba, A. Iepikhov, and A. Shliyenkov: "A Day Like Any Other. Reportage From Four Religious Communities"]

[Text] Western newspapers, magazines, and radio stations frequently regale their readers and listeners with reports of the supposed "victimization" and "persecution" of believers and ministers of religion in the Soviet Union for their convictions and the impossibility of freely performing religious rites in the USSR. Reports even appear to the effect that believers' children are also "infringed" upon, and so forth. It would be possible to ignore these obvious slanders, but the editors nonetheless decided to ask believers themselves to say what they think about this. We chose one, very ordinary day and visited four religious communities.

Among Catholics

Saturday. The morning service in the parish of Rumshishkes (this is in the Lithuanian SSR's Kayshyadorskiy Rayon) had ended, and Father Zhyamaytis, the senior priest, was waiting for us at home. He met us at the gate and invited us in. He has been in charge of the parish for approximately 30 years, and things are proceeding quite normally, as he himself believes. He has no complaints about his parishioners — they are all good, honest people, he says. True, young people drop in at the church very rarely....

"Padre, as senior priest of the parish, how have your relations with the local authorities developed?"

"I cannot recall a single conflict in 30 years. On the contrary, believers and the church's needs are treated very fairly. I will cite an example. When the Kaunas Sea was being created, our church was to have been in the zone designated for flooding. Of course, that was not a very comforting piece of news for us...But then another piece of news arrived, which gladdened both myself and all my parishioners — the church would be moved to the seashore at the state's expense. As you will realize, that took a lot of money.

"By the way, I will say a few words about financial affairs. The ground rent, insurance, and certain other taxes are levied on the church within reasonable limits, just some R600 a year. Electricity prices were recently regularized, and the rate reduced. My personal income tax does not exceed R230-290 a year."

Father Zhyamaytis occasionally has to travel abroad. And, as he maintains, there have never been any obstacles.

"In short, all is normal — isn't that what people like to say nowadays?" The priest smiled. "We respect the state and its people and affairs. And it treats believers respectfully...I almost forgot!" The padre added not without pride. "At harvest time, when there is a shortage of people, I help the kolkhoz to repair its equipment, for I am a motor mechnic."

We walked around the settlement. We were introduced to Algirdas Sadauskas, who works in the kolkhoz livestock unit. He is a believer.

"I was born in 1930 and only went through four grades in primary school. The times were such that not everyone managed to get an education."

Sadauskas spoke about his life and affairs. He served in the Soviet Army and then joined the "Pravena" Kolkhoz, working in a field cultivation team. He is now in the livestock unit. You can judge how he worked and still works from his awards: He holds the orders of the Labor Red Banner and the "Badge of Honor"

and has been presented with the "Socialist Competition Winner" badge. His wife is also a believer, while their son is a Komsomol member. He went to the cooperative technical college and is now serving in the army, but next year he will return to his studies.

"But, Algirdas, what about the fact that you are a believer..."

"What of it! I am quite content with life. I work for pleasure, and my family is well off. My fellow villagers entrust important state work to me — for 10 years in succession I have been elected a deputy of the settlement soviet. I know that some people abroad speak of the unhappy lot of Catholics in the USSR. Let them come and see for themselves."

Among Members of the Orthodox Church

We drove around several church parishes in Pskov Oblast and talked with ministers and their assistants. These are their stories.

Yevgeniy Aleksandrovich Boroda, born in 1932, a priest at the Church of the Archangel Michael in the city of Dno, graduated from Minsk Ecclesiastical Seminary:

"I grew up in a family of peasant believers in western Belorussia, so I have been religious since childhood. My wife is a priest's daughter. There are three children in the family. Oleg, our eldest son, works at the railroad depot. Igor, the youngest, did 5 years' additional service in the Soviet Army, then graduated from technical college, acquired the trade of an electrician, and now lives in Leningrad. Our daughter Marina is 20 years old and is in her 3rd year at the agricultural technical college in Pskov.

"I have lived in the city of Dno since 1958 and I cannot recall a single instance when my activity as a minister has had any effect on my children's destinies. I will not hide the fact that I would have liked our youngest son to become a priest too, but he does not share my religious convictions and has chosen a quite different career."

Olga Stepanovna Petrova, born in 1916, churchwarden at the same church:

"The community elected me to this post in 1970. My duties include looking after the church's upkeep and repair and running its finances, together with the assistant and the treasurer. There are two priests at our church, and by decision of the church community their wages are set at R275 and R250 respectively. My wages are R85. We pay income tax on these amounts every month. I have two sons. One works as a diesel engineer, while the other is a carpenter for the city municipal services administration. I have never heard it said that the fact that their mother is a believer has had any effect on their work or their private life."

Pavel Anatolyevich Adelgaym, priest at St. Matthew's Church in the village of Piskovichi:

"In recent years we have done a lot of work on church repairs. We have laid on central heating, gas, and water. Of course, all these jobs are carried out at the church's expense, but they would have been impossible without assistance from the local authorities.

"My children, a son and a daughter, graduated from Leningrad Hydrometeorological Institute. My son is an oceanologist and now works for the Ladoga expedition of the USSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Limnology; my daughter is a weather forecaster at Pskov Airport. The fact that their father is a minister of religion has not caused any complications either in their entering the institute or in assigning them to a job.

"Mine is a small parish, and the overwhelming majority of my parishioners are single old people, 60-70 years old. Virtually no young people attend church. There have been two weddings in the church since 1981."

Nina Vasilyevna Mikhaylova, born in 1948, assistant warden at the Trinity Cathedral in Pskov:

"I grew up in a family of believers. My father, a construction worker by trade, is dead, and my mother, a savings bank employee, is now a pensioner. I graduated from secondary school in the Tajik SSR and then moved to Pskov with my parents. I worked as a laboratory assistant at the same studying at a polytechnical institute. I graduated from there in 1972 and acquired a specialty as a designer of radioelectronic apparatus. Until 1981 I was employed at a Pskov enterprise.

"I began going to church at an early age under my parents' influence, and I also constantly attended the Trinity Cathedral in Pskov. I have a small voice and a good ear. Therefore I sang in the church choir from 1966. We had choir practices after work, and the choir performed on Saturdays and Sundays. Once, during my work at the enterprise, the 'question was raised' of my religiousity. But the enterprise leadership and its social organizations quickly got to the bottom of the matter. There were no complaints about me as a worker, and the content of the article in our constitution on freedom of worship was explained in very great detail to the person who had 'raised the question.'

"People at the enterprise helped me to join a housing cooperative, and the family and I now live in a three-room apartment. I was not a Young Pioneer or a Komsomol member. Not because they didn't accept me, but because I myself realized that you cannot 'pray to two gods' at once: be a Komsomol member and a church parishioner."

Foreign Guest's Opinion

"I can only reply negatively to your question as to whether the believers belonging to our communities experience any limitations of their rights," Nikolay Ignatyevich Dolmatov, senior elder of the Evangelical Christians for Rostov Oblast and the North Caucasus, said. "The prayer meeting will be starting shortly, but afterward the community's members will be able to confirm my words. Moreoever there are representatives of other communities present here at the moment, and perhaps their opinions are also interesting..." A.D. Samoshkin, assistant senior elder for the North Caucasus, and following him A.P. Prokhorov, a parish council member from the Kabardino-Balkar ASSR, were united in their replies. They too had not encountered any difficulties which could not be settled with the aid of the local representatives of the Religious Affairs Council.

"Indeed," N.I. Dolmatov continued, "cooperation with the representatives by no means implies that they are interfering in the communities' affairs. According to Soviet laws, the church is separate from the state and its representatives — people, as we conslantly see for ourselves, who treat our problems with understanding — help to regulate our relations with the organs of power. As an example of the successful settlement of possible complications I would cite the construction of the new prayer house in which we are now standing."

"Our press writes a great deal about the life of Soviet believers, and these articles are mostly negative in character," Doctor John David Hopper, member of a delegation of the U.S. Southern Baptist Convention which visited our country in response to a visit by a delegation of Soviet Baptists, said. "Now we have seen everything with our own eyes, and we no longer have any doubts that believers in the USSR enjoy al the rights."

We talked to people attending the prayer house.

"I have had many jobs in my life," Yevgeniy Andreyevich Savinok said. "Before I retired, for instance, I was a motor mechanic on a fishing kolkhoz. No, I did not encounter any problems arising from my religious convictions. And they have not influenced the fates of my brothers — one of them is a militia lieutenant colonel and the other a geologist. My brothers do not believe in God..." "I was awarded the Order of the Patriotic War Class II in honor of the 40th anniversary of victory," Nikolay Ivanovich Razinkov said, "so judge for your self whether I am being victimized for my faith in God."

In the Mosque

Yangiyul is a comfortable town near Tashkent. It was midday on a Friday. Shevkh Arifzhan Yuldashev met the *IZVESTIYA* correspondent at the gates of the mosque and invited him to enter the courtyard. A few minutes later the Friday service was due to begin. The believers, mainly old men, had already taken their places in the mosque square...

Afterward the correspodent talked to believers. And, to be honest, he felt some embarrassment from the fact that he was forced to say to them "strange" things, as they put it. About how people in the West present them as sufferers for the faith, persecuted, unhappy, and without the possibility of praying to Allah. "You have seen everything for yourself, sonny, with your own eyes," they said. "We come to the mosque freely, nobody prevents us."

I became acquainted with Normatzhan Tuychev. He is 73 and used to work in the fields on a kolkhoz. He fought at Kursk and Stalingrad and is an invalid second class. He has orders and medals. The elder has eight children. All of them have grown up, he said, three daughters are doctors, one son is the chief of a rayon social security department, another is a driver, the rest have also chosen work according to their inclinations. Normatzhan-ak has 27 grandchildren; the eldest grandson, Bogatyr, recently joined the Army and another grandson, Abdulla, is studying in the geological faculty of a polytechnical institute. Young people now have different lives, the elder asserted.

Vagizov Zufar is also 73, and a doctor by profession. He fought in the cavalry and ended the war near Lvov. Sufar-ak has seven children — five sons and two daughters. They all graduated from school with gold medals. Two sons are pilots — one in the military and the other in the civilian fleet. "my sons sometimes joke: Father we fly so often in the skies, but somehow we have never met your God," Zufar-ak smiled.

Sheykh Arifzhan Yuldashev, Imam-Khatib [prayer leader and preacher] of the mosque in Yangiyul, said that when he was abroad he was asked questions about "unfortunate" Muslim believers and about the alleged fact that the state is closing mosques. He always replied: Come and see for yourselves. Some do come and are amazed.

The sheykh is 45 and has been leader of this mosque since 1972. He has seven children. One son graduated from Bukhara Technological Institute, a second from a technical college, a third is studying at a technical college, three children are in school, and the last is in kindergarten.

"The children are following their own paths," the sheykh said. "Nobody has ever reproached them that their father is a mullah..."

We showed this reportage to K.M. Kharchev, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Religious Affairs Council.

"Everything which the *IZVESTIYA* correspondents saw," Konstantin Mikhaylovich said, "simply attests yet again that our state has no conflicts with religious communities. Soviet legislation about religious worship is being fulfilled precisely, in accordance with the principle of the freedom of conscience guaranteed by the USSR Constitution, particularly Article 52.

"If questions arise here, they are usually resolved quietly on the basis of the law. And indeed they arise, as a rule, through the lack of legal training either of individual Soviet workers or of ministers of religion. For example, adherents of the council of evangelical Christian-Baptist churches in the cities of Simferopol and Pavlodar have for a long time refused to register their societies, thereby violating the procedure established by law. Yet this procedure of registering a society exists throughout the world; what is more, in the United States and certain other capitalist countries money in the form of duty is exacted from believers for registration. In our country the registration of religious societies is gratis.

"I would especially like to mention those cases when various kinds of rogues try to exploit the religious feelings of believers. For instance, from time to time self-styled 'ministers' of religion, who shamelessly deceive and rub people, appear in 'holy' places — for instance 'Imam Zaynullobeddin' in Dzhilikulskiy Rayon and 'Gulchech-ak' in Ilichevskiy Rayon in the Tajik SSR. And when proceedings are taken against them, they spread rumors that they are allegedly suffering for their faith. And it is most frequently such rumors that Western propaganda tries to circulate. I think that your reportages show very well how far removed from the actual state of affairs these rumors are."

Religious Officials Praise Gorbachev Proposal

LD222040 Moscow TASS in English 1907 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 22 TASS — "The great aim of delivering the world from nuclear evil in the next 15 years and entering the third millenium without fear of the threat of an all-devestating nuclear conflagration, a goal set in Mikhail Gorbachev's statement, provides an appreciable moral stimulus for our efforts for peace and disarmament," said Metropolitan Filaret.

The representative of the Russian Orthodox Church was speaking today at a meeting of the Soviet Peace Committee's public commission for relations with religious circles campaigning for peace, which he chairs.

Metropilitan Filaret and other commission members noted at the meeting that religious organizations in the USSR are part and parcel of the Soviet public forces active in efforts to promote peace and disarmament and prevent the militarization of outer space. Representatives of the Russian Orthodox Church and other churches and religious associations took part in many peace-promoting activities and events held both in the USSR and at international level.

Mufti Shamsutdinkhamn ibn Ziyautdinkhan ibn Ishan Baba khan, [TASS spelling] leader of Moslems living in Soviet Central Asia, said Soviet Moslems maintain contacts with their brothers in faith in 80 countries. Their peace-promoting efforts aim to save humanity from nuclear weapons and they identify with Arab peoples countering Zionist and imperialist intrigues.

The meeting outlined a wide-ranging program of work to be done by the commission this year which has been declared by the United nations the International Year of Peace. Religious organizations will take part in international meetings and conferences dealing with the problems of peace and disarmament. They have already started preparing for a world congress of non-governmental organizations which will be held in Copenhagen under the motto "Preserve Peace and the Future of Humanity". Soviet Buddhists in the next few days will leave for Vientianne to attend the 7th general conference of the Asian Buddhist Conference for Peace.

Play Set at Time of Stalin's Death Reviewed

PM211520 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 21 Jan 86 Morning Edition p 3

[M. Shvydkoy "Theater" column: "Speak Frankly"]

[Text] Why did the young playwright A. Buravskiy, a city person, devote several years of intense work to Valtin Ovechkin's country sketches which were printed in *NOVYY MIR* in the early fifties? What prompted V. Fokin to choose the play for his first production as chief director of Moscow's M.N. Yermolova Theater? Why do the actors perform with such intensity in the piece? What have they detected in V. Ovechkin's prose?

The play *Speak...* provides the answers to all these questions. Its creators were enthralled by the courageous directness and artless candor of Ovechkin's prose and the perspicacity of a writer who said over 30 years ago things that still vex the soul, that are still important for our lives today, rural or urban. We all have a common soil, one fatherland, common anguish and anxiety, preoccupations and problems — they find a resonance in every human life. We have a common history, a common past which we are powerless to erase or replace; it must be known in detail and in depth for the sake of the future. For the sake of the future we must remember that our life is a constant struggle, not just against circumstances, but also with ourselves. The theater has resolved to remind us of this. Here the everyday situation is pierced with the "broad lines of history" which the inhabitants of Troitskiy Rayon sense not only at times of nationwide upheaval (the event in the play is the death of Stalin), but also in everyday life, in ordinary village preoccupations. Indeed, for Martynov (A. Zharkov), second and, later on, first secretary of the party raykom, work out, for example, why the tractor drivers' work is not up to standard, he has to remember not only the rules of farming and agricultural method — he has to grasp the impact of particular socioeconomic transformations on human relations and on human psychology.

Of course, the conflict between Martynov and Borzov (V. Yeremichev), former raykom secretary and rayon dictator, who has grown accustomed to extracting grain supplies at all costs, is theatrically important. The demagogic appeals, without specific action to back them up, have destroyed not only faith but also the habitual desire to work on the land, for the better one works and the more one contributes, the tougher the demands become. The conflict between the two leaders was resolving itself by the end of the first act — Martynov becomes first secretary — and from acute conflicts, albeit, to be frank, familiar ones in good writing and good movies, the theater takes us into unexplored territory. Both Martynov and the Writer (S. Sazontyev) discover that it is easier to make the peasants work than to find out what is actually going on: What if there were a complete upheaval — they themselves would be punished as well as the kolkhoz leaders, new people, like Martynov, who realize that the fatherland is people living on that land. Martynov's clash with the writer after the kolkhoz meeting, which elected as chairman someone other than the chairman previously approved by the raykom and at which the kolkhoz members as it were rediscovered that they were masters in their own house, is incredibly important to the theme of the play and to the presentation.

V. Fokin has once again displayed his gift for conjuring the spirit of theater out of the world of prose. Together with the artists O. Tvardovskaya and V. Makushenko the director creates a wide-ranging spectacle — the common house of life, accommodating raykom and field camp, behind-the-scenes activity and a private dwelling, a house that demands our constant care and attention. Perhaps never before has V. Fokin been as free in his directorial vocabulary as in *Speak...*. The visual effects and the bold combination of different styles in the text are what make it a meaningful performance. The quintessentially Vakhtangov direction and the taste for overt political journalism through theatrical metaphor are evident in this work by V. Fokin.

The theatrical intent is certainly serious and significant, although, unfortunately, it is not always fully absorbed. On occasions V. Ovechkin's prose itself reveals a different dimension, but more often than not the play and the cast, in which the

variety of performing styles often makes a greater impact than the energy of the company performing together, are not organic enough. It is then that dry directorial prescriptiveness overshadows the poetry.

But the production of *Speak...* is the result of great effort and great thought.

The relationship between art and reality is the production's special theme: The writer goes directly from the kolkhoz livestock unit to the theater for a rehearsal of his play; the young Yevtushenko's verse is read out in Martynov's house; the writer, learning that *NOVYY MIR* is going to publish his sketches, reads with emotion and gratitude lines by Aleksandr Tvardovskiy... These episodes in the play are not by any means used just for the sake of illustration; the authors need to talk directly, unequivocally about the symbol of their human and creative faith, about what they cherish and what they will not accept.

Opening of Sobriety Exhibition Reported

LD180042 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian
1600 GMT 17 Jan 86

[Text] An exhibition of posters and satirical drawings under the motto "Sobriety is a norm of life" has opened in the House of Culture of the "Leninskiy Komsomol" motor works in Moscow. There are over 100 exhibits — posters and satirical drawings — at this exhibition. There seems to be only one subject, the struggle against drunkenness and alcoholism, but when you see the exhibition, you notice how many aspects it has. It is difficult to talk about exhibits which one has to see with one's own eyes, but there are words on one of the posters: The bottle always imposes conditions — give it your wages, your family and your health. Even if you take these three aspects — association of drunkenness with bitter moments in one's family life, the squandering nature of drunkenness, the damage it causes to one's health — the artists treat this subject in different ways. They either lash drunkenness, or deeply regret the fact that many people are still unaware of the scale of the damage it causes. But I can say one thing with confidence, there is not a single piece of work here which is indifferent. No matter whether craftsmen of political and satirical poster-painting show connection of drunkenness and crime, drunkenness and industrial accidents, drunkenness and parasitism, other antisocial phenomena, this is an appeal to the sober way of life, to a more fulfilled leisure, to a rich spiritual world. One of the authors of this exhibition is our well-knwon satirical artist Boris Yefimov.

[Begin recording] [Yefimov] Drunkenness is such a phenomenon which by itself generates a satirical attitude toward itself. Alchohol has one insidious peculiarity: When a person takes a drink, he starts thinking that he is exceptionally witty, bright, that he is the soul of society, that he is listened to by everybody, and he is so happy with that. But we artists put a satirical mirror to his nature and say, look what you really are like when you take a drink, just how unpleasant, disgusting, importunate you are, how much damage you cause both to yourself and to your work, community, your family. Take a look, and you will really see that the political satire artists put into their creative works those sentiments, thoughts, feelings, aspirations which the people feel, that is indignation with drunkenness, contempt with drunkards, the desire to show them what they are like in reality. It is not only Muscovites who will see this exhibition. One quality of the poster is to the effect that it can be put out in a number of copies, and copies of most of these pieces of work will travel throughout the country as a part of an travelling exhibition. It will visit dozens of towns of the Soviet Union. [end recording]

Azerbaijan Party Congress Scheduled for 31 Jan

GF221145 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee held a plenum on 21 January. The meeting discussed the Central Committee's accounting report to the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress. Comrade Kyamran Bagirov, first secretary of the Azerbaijan Communist Party Central Committee, read a report. The convocation unanimously approved the Central Committee's accounting report.

The plenum also added the following items to the previously established agenda of the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress:

1. The draft of the new party Program;

2. the draft of the proposed changes in the CPSU Statutes;

The plenum decided to convene the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congress on 31 January 1986.

Meanwhile, the Azerbaijan Communist Party Auditing Commission also met on 21 January. The convocation discussed and approved the commission's accounting report to the 31st Azerbaijan Communist Party Congresss.

Azerbaijan Commission Holds Joint Meeting

GF221331 Baku Domestic Service in Azeri
0205 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] The Azerbaijan SSR State Planning Committee and the Azerbaijan SSR Academy of Sciences Practical Commission for Scientific and Technical Development have held their regular joint meeting. The convocation was also attended by academicians, representatives of scientific research organizations and higher schools, leaders of industrial establishments, responsible workers of the republic's State Committee for the Agro-Industrial Complex, a number of ministries, and scientists.

The participants heard briefings on the organization of the manufacturing of new products from [words indistinct]; the creation and the putting into effect of the first stage of an automatized management system; and the republic's (?latest) scientific research programs. They also discussed the accounting report on the work carried out by the commission in 1985 and approved the commission's work schedule for the first half of 1986.

Comrade Mutalibov, chairman of the State Planning Committee and deputy chairman of the Azerbaijan SSR Council of Ministers Presidium, summed up the meeting.

Ust-Kamenogorsk Personnel Changes Announced

WA221230 [Editorial Report] Alma-Ata *KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA* in Russian on 25 December 1985 publishes on page 2 a 300-word KAZTAG report on the Ust-Kamenogorsk Obkom plenum. The plenum examined the work of the Serebryansk Gorkom in enhancing party control of the Komsomol.

Although it was noted that some improvement has been felt in this area, the overall level of party control of the Komsomol does not fully correspond to current requirements.

The plenum also examined organizational issues.

K.B. Boztayev was relieved of his duties as obkom second secretary in connection with his transfer to other work.

Z.B. Daukeyev was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary and bureau member in connection with his transfer to economic work. A.I. Tarasov was relieved of his duties as obkom secretary and bureau member in connection with his retirement.

E.M. Zhakselekov, the former director of the East Kazakhstan copper-chemical plant, and T.D. Nechayeva, the former deputy chief of the Kazakh Communist Party Central Committee Department of Agriculture and Food Industry, were elected obkom secretaries and bureau members.

N.K. Abyenov was relieved of his duties as obkom bureau member in connection with his retirement.

The obkom first secretary, A.V. Milkin, addressed the plenum.

New Rayon, Ubaganskiy, Formed in Kazakhstan

WA221817 [Editorial Report] Moscow *VEDIMOSTI VERKHOVNOGO SOVETA SSSR* in Russian No 47 carries on page 4 a report on a decree by the Kazakh SSR Supreme Soviet establishing the Ubaganskiy Rayon with the village of Bolshaya Churakovka as its administrative center. The decree is dated 9 October 1985.

Personnel, Organizational Changes in Turkmen SSR

Agro-Industrial Committee Formed

WA221223 Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Dec 85 p 1

[Text] In the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium

In order to improve the management of the agro-industrial complex, the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has formed the union-republic State Agro-Industrial Committee of the Turkmen SSR on the Basis of the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Agriculture, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Fruit and Vegetable Industry, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Rural Construction, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Turkmen SSR Ministry of Food Industry, and the Turkmen SSR State Committee for the Supply of Production Equipment for Agriculture.

The Turkmen SSR Ministry of Procurement is changed to the union-republic Ministry of Bread Products of the Turkmen SSR.

CP Secretariat, Bureau Changes

LD221017 Askhkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 7 Jan 86 p 1

[Excerpts] The 24th Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee plenum took place in Ashkhabad on 6 January.

The plenum examined organizational questions. M.A. Charyyev was relieved on his duties as Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee secretary and removed from the composition of the Central Committee Bureau in connection with his transfer to another job. P. Annaorazov has been removed from the composition of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau in connection with his retirement on pension.

K. Sakhatmuradov was elected secretary and member of the Bureau of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee.

A. Khodzhamuradov, Turkmenistan Council of Ministers chairman, was elected member of the Turkmenistan Communist Party Central Committee Bureau.

Ministerial Changes

LD221030 Askhkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 10 Jan 86

[Excerpts] The Turkmenistan Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Comrade Valeriy Vladimirovich Polyakov minister of land reclamation and water resources of the Turkmen SSR.

The Turkmenistan Supreme Soviet Presidium also has appointed Comrade Sapardurdy Samadov Light Industry Minister.

The Turkmenistan Supreme Soviet Presidium also has appointed Comrade Gennadiy Yevgenyevich Avdeyev minister of the construction materials industry.

Other Recent Appointments

WA221208 [Editorial Report] Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* in Russian on 11 December 1985 publishes on page 2 a 50-word decree of the Turkmen Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of N.T. Suyunov as the head of the Turkmen SSR Administration of Geology.

The same paper publishes on page 1 a 100-word statement

reporting that the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has relieved Akhmyed Karryyev of his duties as chief of the Turkmen Administration of Geology in connection with his transfer to other work.

Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* on 24 December 1985 publishes on page 1 a 50-word decree of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium announcing the appointment of B. Khaydarov, first deputy chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee, as a minister of the Turkmen SSR. The decree is dated 23 December 1985 and is signed by B. Yazkuliyev and O. Nazarova, chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Turkmen SSR Supreme Soviet Presidium.

The same paper publishes on page 3 a 50-word statement announcing that Bakhram Khaydarov was relieved of his duties as Turkmen SSR minister of the cotton cleaning industry.

Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* on 27 December 1985 publishes on page 1 two announcements of appointments. The first announces the appointment of Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen SSR Council of Ministers Georgiy Sergeyevich Mishchenko as chairman of the State Agro-Industrial Committee. The second announces the appointment of Akhmyed Khatamov as Turkmen SSR minister of bread products.

Ashkhabad *TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA* on 28 December 1985 publishes on page 1 an announcement of the appointment of First Deputy Chairman of the Turkmen SSR State Agro-Industrial Committee Mergen Atayevich Charyyev as a minister of the Turkmen SSR.

Party, Government, AUCCTU Approve Incremental Pay

LD221339 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] At the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU: With the aim of further raising the material well-being of the population and retention of personnel in the Far East and East Siberia, the CPSU Central Committee, the USSR Council of Ministers, and the AUCCTU have adopted a decision on the introduction of percentage incremental payments to blue collar and white collar workers for uninterrupted service at enterprises, institutions, and organizations located in southern areas of the Far East, the Buryat ASSR, and Chita Oblast in which the payment of such additions is not established at present. The addition is established at 10 percent after the first year of work, with an increase of 10 percent for each subsequent 2 years of work, but not in excess of 30 percent of the wage. The increments are payable monthly. Uninterrupted period of service for blue collar and white collar workers for payment of the increments indicated is counted from 1 January 1986.

The decision instructs the RSFSR Council of Ministers, ministries and departments of the USSR, the Maritime and Khabarovsk Krayispolkoms, the Amur and Chita Oblispolkoms, and the Council of Ministers of the Buryat ASSR to take measures to increase the production of consumer goods, to improve housing conditions and amenities, and to develop other areas of consumer services.

Over 100,000 Job Vacancies in Moscow Reported

LD221744 Moscow TASS in English 1610 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Text] Moscow, January 22 TASS — There are now 12.5 thousand vacancies for engineers and [word indistinct] (?technicians) and over 100 thousand vacancies for workers in Moscow now, a TASS correspondent was told in Moscow's employment bureau. The need for manpower has not lessened either by the liquidation of some ministries in connection with the setting up of the single organisation for the management of the agro-industrial complex in the Soviet Union, the State Agro-Industrial Committee of the USSR. The organisations and enterprises supervised by it are expanding and being technologically perfected as a rule, and so they need more specialists. Technical reconstruction is under way at enterprises. Therefore, bureaus to design new equipment and plants to manufacture it are expanded. They also draw a certain number of specialists. Many young specialists can get employed by scientific institutes in Moscow. There are over 3,000 vacancies in them now.

Industry Paper on Tyumen Oil Shortcomings

PM221141 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 17 Jan 86 p 3

[Article by *SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA* Heavy Industry Section: "Oil: Increasing the Rate of Extraction"]

[Text] The final month of last year brought no significant changes to oil producers' work. The backlog was not reduced; on the contrary, it rose by 3 million metric tons. Here are the results achieved by the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry's leading enterprises by the end of December (showing enterprises and percentage plan fulfillment).

Petroleum and Gas for the Tyumen Main Administration ["Glavtyumenneftegaz"] as a whole	98.5
"Nizhnevartovskneftegaz"	92.5
"Yuganskneftegaz"	100.6
"Surgutneftegaz"	102.4
"Noyabrskneftegaz"	65.5
"Krasnoleninskneftegaz"	78.8
"Varyeganneftegaz"	71.3
"Tatneft"	99.4
"Bashneft"	99.9
"Tomskneft"	96.1
"Komineft"	92.6
"Kuybyshevneft"	100.3
"Permneft"	100.9
"Orenburgneft"	101.3
"Udmurtneft"	100.5
"Grozneft"	102.5
"Ukrneft"	101.2
"Mangyshlakneft"	100.4
"Turkmenneft"	104.2

Not one lagging association (and they account for exactly one-third of the total number) managed to rectify matters in December. Oil workers in the Nizhnevartovsk, Noyabrskiy, Varyeganskiy, and Krasanoleninskiy oil regions of Western Siberia, the Komi ASSR, and Azerbaijan owed a large amount of liquid fuel.

Nor was there any comfort to be gained from the results of the final year of the 5-year plan as a whole. Subdivisions of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry owed the national economy over 31 million metric tons of hydrocarbon raw materials. Over 90 percent of the shortfall is due to oilfields in northern Tyumen. It is this backlog above all which is holding the entire sector back.

The reasons for the oil producers' unsatisfactory work were analyzed in depth at the Tyumen and Tomsk Oblast party economic aktiv conference in September 1985. The leaders of the ministry and the Glavtyumenneftegaz did not manage to prepare properly for the new, more complex stage in the development of the country's main fuel base. The time for transferring from a primarily gusher method of oil extraction to modern mechanized techniques was wasted and new deposits were developed too slowly. Omissions in the solution of urgent social problems and serious shortcomings in the style and methods of leadership took their toll.

After the conference measures were taken to restructure the organization of work at all levels — oilworkers were given considerable help, from the ministerial staff to the oilfield team. As a result, average daily extraction increased considerably in the second half of the year. However, by no means all reserves have been brought into play to date.

The most important reserve is to make fuller and more efficient use of the production potential and of extracting capacities. Here is one fact alone: In the northern fields around 3,000 wells above the norm are inactive now. If they were commissioned, a substantial additional amount could be extracted.

The construction and commissioning of new wells is proceeding slowly.

The great potential is indicated by the example of the Tyumen main administration's advanced collectives, which are achieving excellent results under the same difficult conditions. Fuel extraction is being steadily increased by the "Yuganskneftegaz" association, where much attention is paid to careful work with the well stock. Last year that work produced over 100,000 metric tons of oil above the plan; and this year has begun well, too. But the experience of this collective, as of other pacesetting collectives of oil extraction workers and drillers, is being poorly disseminated.

There are also considerable reserves in old oil deposits. In a number of regions, output from exhausted reserves could be appreciably increased and the life of old boreholes extended by applying thermal and chemical methods. However, their introduction has basically not gone beyond the experimental stage. And although the sector has exceeded its annual target for oil extraction through the use of new methods, the scale of work in this important area is not great. We can no longer be reconciled to this situation.

It goes without saying that responsibility for the lag in oil extraction rests primarily with the sector's economic leaders. But oil workers now also need more effective support from partners — construction workers, power engineers, and suppliers of oilfield and boring equipment.

Surely it cannot be considered normal that the process of providing facilities for many northern deposits has been held up for several years? Even at well-known Samotlor, which has already passed its "peak," all the projects envisaged by the plan have not yet been built. The extremely unreliable electricity supply system makes it impossible to achieve steady work. Frequent electricity outages lead to large-scale borehole shutdowns.

Oil extraction workers have justified complaints against Ministry of Chemical and Petroleum Machine Building enterprises. Neither the quantity, nor the technical standard, nor the manufacturing quality of the machines and equipment they supply correspond to the complex tasks facing the sector. The oilfields do not have enough turbodrills, highly productive electric rotary pumps, or units for the repair and opening up of boreholes. The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry also does not receive sufficient boring equipment essential for opening up new deposits in Tyumen Oblast.

The CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers recently adopted a resolution on the development of the West Siberian oil and gas complex. It envisages large-scale measures to speed up scientific and technical progress in the region. In conjunction with partners, specialists from the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry have developed special programs aimed at radically improving the standard of machine-building and other products for oil workers. However, the fact cannot be ignored that realization of what has been planned will take a certain amount of time, and oil extraction rates must be increased now. Business partners must respond more efficiently to the needs of oil extraction workers and fully supply them with everything necessary.

The Ministry of the Petroleum Industry Central Control Administration recently received data on the sector's work during the first 10 days of January this year. Unfortunately, the figures are disheartening: During these 10 days the sector has already fallen short of the plan by 450,000 metric tons of oil. As before, the Glavtyumenneftegas is the most in arrears.

However, the operations report also has hopeful points. Oil workers from the Siberian "branch" of the "Bashneft" association and the Komi Republic, who were lagging behind in December, have attained the planned level of daily extraction. Now it is important to consolidate and develop these as yet small successes.

Reorganization of Transportation Management Urged

PM221526 Moscow SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA in Russian 18 Jan 86 p 2

[Article by Academician A. Voronov, chairman of the USSR Academy of Sciences Council for Comprehensive Problems of Managing transport processes, and Doctor of Technical Sciences S. Rezer, member of the All-Union Council of Scientific and Technical Societies Presidium for Transportation, under the rubric "Restructuring Management: Practice and Problems": "Transportation at the Departmental Crossroads"]

[Text] Today immense capital investment is being put into developing transportation. Sectors are being stocked with more and more powerful and high-speed equipment — locomotives, ships, and cars. Traffic speeds are growing. Each type of transportation is economically interested in cutting down on time and delivering cargoes to their appointed destination as quickly as possible. But herein, it appears, lies the paradox: These cargoes are reaching the consumer more and more slowly.

The fact is that today's transportation system is based on deliveries from trucks to railcars, and from railcars onto ships with numerous transshipment stops. More than 90 percent of all freight is shipped in this way. And waiting for transshipment at port and station warehouser consumes the time gained by operators en route.

For instance, last year 400 metric tons of "odorant" chemicals took 5 months to be dispatched from the port of Nakhodka. All that time was needed to "find" 10 closed rail cars.

Of course, these extreme manifestations of the lack of departmental coordination are not so frequent. Yet delays of many days have become systematic and have become ordinary practice. Last year refrigerator ships stood at anchor for around a month because of the late allocation of rail cars in Kaliningrad sea port alone. The situation is no better in other ports.

As we can see, the transportation process, which is unified by its very nature, has become splintered between numerous transportation departments. There are over 30 such departments in some sectors, including republic ministries of motor transport and highways and of the river fleet. And there are innumerable transportation subdivisions at other ministries and departments. Each one operates according to its own rules and regulations and is concerned with fulfilling its own indicators. And sometimes they not only fail to coincide but run counter to each other.

Whereas the main indicators for railroad operators — metric tons and metric ton-kilometers — encourage them to ship freight as quickly as possible, the indicator for warehouse workers — metric ton-operations — encourages them to repeatedly move freight from warehouse to warehouse. In turn, the indicators for truck drivers' work — metric tons again — make them first and foremost ship to customers not urgent but heavy freight in order to fulfill their own plans.

It is indisputable that partners seek opportunities to collaborate. It is no accident that an attempt to coordinate the efforts of all participants in the freight process and to channel them in a unified direction has emerged at transportation centers. And there have been certain successes. Many transportation centers have managed to achieve coordinated operations based on a mutually binding continuous plan schedule. Even this simplest form of coordination has had a substantial economic effect. Freight traffic at centers has accelerated, and the utilization of railcars, ships, and trucks has improved. It proved possible to release more than 150,000 railcars in the last 5-year plan.

An effective means of management would seem to have been found. However, the plan schedule is only a mutually binding work program; it provides no guarantees that a ship or railcar will be unloaded in time. These operational questions essentially are settled by "central traffic control" — the coordinating council at a center comprising the leaders of transport organizations. And observance of the schedule ultimately depends exclusively on the council members' goodwill in carrying out reciprocal commitments.

A party guilty of the inefficient utilization of rolling stock bears no tangible material responsibility to its partner, such responsibility not being stipulated by the existing normative acts. The fines — small compared to the losses caused — paid by transport workers on failing to fulfill contracts cannot be considered an effective measure.

All attempts to find a unified interdepartmental solution and to establish common indicators and responsibility for the nonobservance of treaty commitments have come to nothing. True, four ministries — the RSFSR Ministry of Railways, the RSFSR Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Fleet, and the RSFSR Ministry of Motor Transport — ratified a joint "provision on transportation centers" containing these normatives. But this document has no force in law and is not reinforced by the economic mechanism. That is why the work of coordinating councils continues to be built on a "gentlemanly" basis rather than on a strictly regulated legal and economic basis.

The absence of effective management levers has become a serious obstacle in the way of collaboration. This was also reflected in the Basic Guidelines, which set the task of "ensuring the coordinated development of the country's unified transportation system and its collaboration with other sectors of the national economy, improving coordination in the work of all types of transportation, eliminating irrational shipments, and reducing freight shipment times..."

Attempts are now being made to fill the legal vacuum and create unified indicators and overall material responsibility within each center. These experiments are being carried out in Leningrad, Ilichevsk, and other major transport centers.

What will come of it remains to be seen. Suppose it is possible to smooth over the departmental contradictions and accelerate transshipments. But a transportation center is just a crossroads on the way to the consumer. The system must operate continuously along the entire route. To do this it is necessary for specialized rolling stock, unloading equipment, weighing facilities, and measuring equipment to be prepared at all junction centers and for a unified system of freight throughput to operate. Failure to observe these demands even in one transshipment center will affect the entire functioning of the transportation system.

In short, a fine-tuned system of collaboration among transport centers in economic regions is needed. But the activity of these regional systems also needs coordination — at a higher, intersector level. Specialists have now reached the unanimous opinion that these questions must be resolved by a general transport management center, which must be created in order to coordinate all transportation work on a countrywide scale.

In our view, the structure of this center must stem from its interdepartmental functions linked with the resolution of general transportation economic, legal, technical, technological, commercial, and other questions of distributing freight volume among the types of transportation and coordinating their work.

Naturally, the creation of such a management center would lead to reductions in freight management staff in sectors — after all, the general questions tackled by dozens of specialists in each department are within the purview of the center. Freight work remains directly within the jurisdiction of the management organs for the types of transport. Thus, in our view, it is necessary to create a union ministry of the river fleet and a union-republic ministry of motor transport, including in the latter the republic ministries of motor transport and highways. It would also be advisable to organize all-union financially autonomous associations for container shipments and industrial transportation at the unified center, and also provide them with dispatch functions. This will remove the barriers between departments and allow them to organize a comprehensive transportation service and to ship freight direct to the consumer's "door." According to preliminary calculations, running the transport complex from a single center will reduce the national economy's transport costs by 10-15 percent.

The objection can be made that intersector coordination of container shipments does exist today — specialized subunits have been created at the Ministry of the Maritime Fleet, the Ministry

of Railways, the Ministry of Foreign Trade, the RSFSR Ministry of the River Rleet, and the USSR Gossnab, which has been tasked with heading the work.

it is hard to agree with this, and this is why: It would seem that with this representative system of management, container shipments should be a model of precise collaboration among sectors. But the "door-to-door" system of container shipments — a system that has proved itself worldwide — is clearly being held up between departments. Whereas 10 years ago the failings in the development of the long-awaited "container revolution" which never happened were explained by references to a weak material and technical base — a lack of adequate stocks of containers and unloading means; now it has become clear that the further buildup of transport capacities without a radical restructuring of the system for managing freight will not only not improve but largely exacerbate the situation.

As is well known, containerization improves the productivity of loading and unloading work, increases the freight capacity of transport means, and opens up the possibility of working with the most economic and direct type of transshipment. Speed and cheapness are the main advantages of containerization. But they destroy entirely the unsophisticated and unwieldy system of formulating documents. For instance, large-capacity containers stand idle for weeks at the port of Leningrad until the office of the "Soyuzvneshtrans" all-union association prepares all the necessary papers.

The port workers tried to decrease the time spent on paperwork and created an interdepartmental service. The flow of documents accelerated sharply; an opportunity emerged to create a collective-user automated management system for containers, on which so many hopes are pinned; and work on the direct "ship-to-railcar" and "railcar-to-ship" system was examined. But the leaders of the "Soyuzvneshtrans" all-union association, guided by narrow departmental interests, scrapped this service. And now the Leningrad "Soyuzvneshtrans" office, the port itself, and the Baltic Shipping Line have again been forced to repeatedly draw up each document.

This example graphically reflects the state of affairs in terms of the development of automated transport management systems. They are planned as closed sector systems without reaching the intersector, let alone the state level. It is impossible to combine them into an overall network — they "speak different languages." Even the USSR Gosplan is creating its own automated system for plan calculations separate from these automated management systems. What sort of unified management system are we talking about?

Only a general transportation organ resolving intersector questions can eliminate this departmental infighting. This, in our view, will help transport to fulfill its main task posed in the Basic Guidelines: to ensure the timely, good-quality, and complete satisfaction of the freight requirements of the national economy and the population.

Of course, certain leaders of transportation departments, particularly republic departments, will oppose the unification and centralization of management — they will have to give up a certain independence and the income from dispatch fees and other work. But this question can also be resolved, income can be redistributed taking account of each sector's contribution, and special coefficients of labor and economic input can be drawn up.

The creation of a general transportation organ is a command of the times. But it is very important that it should not be yet another superstructure, but a tool for the effective management of the transportation complex.

Fishing Vessels Immobilized for Lack of Fuel

LD230126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1530 GMT 22 Jan 86

[From the "Vremya" newscast; speakers identified by screen caption]

[Text] Dozens of vessels have collected at the moorings of the Murmansk fishing port because of the absence of fuel. Murmansk fishing port looks unusual these January days. Dozens of vessels have come to a standstill in the Kolskiy Zaliv at the height of the winter fishing season when there is excellent fishing on the very doorstep in the Barents Sea. The number of these vessels is increasing daily. To find out what is keeping them in the port we went aboard one of the trawlers.

[Begin recording] [Unidientfied correspondent] Vladimir Ivanovich, what is keeping the vessel at its moorings?

[V.i. Stepygin, captain of trawler *Makeyevka*] We arrived here on 30 December 1985 and have been here since then. The vessel is technically ready. We are ready to go to sea this moment, but there is no fuel.

[Correspondent] One does not have to be an economist to understand the acute nature of this situation. After all, until very recently the fishermen of the northern basin were leaders in the pre-congress competition; now they are debtors. They owe several thousand quintals of valuable fish produce; and there is now the threat that the plan for the first quarter and their socialist obligations will be wrecked.

[A.I. Shinkus, chief of the material and technical supplies directorate of the Sevryba All-Union Fishing Industry Association] We forecast the situation which has now come about with respect to supplying fuel to the fleet last year. We took a number of measures to improve the use of fuel and fuel saving. But these measures can not compensate for the shortages which have come about. Here is only a part of the correspondence which we had last year and have today with those organizations on which the solution of this problem depends.

The State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products [Goskomnefiprodukt] directorate supplied virtually all petroleum products in January this year to our basin. Out of the planned delivery of 640 tanker wagons, only 60 have been dispatched to date. The Gorkiy Goskomneftprodukt directorate is also very poor at dispatching diesel fuel; that is why 34 fishing vessels are at a standstill today in the fishing port. In this emergency situation we ask for concrete assistance from the USSR Ministry

of the Fish Industry and from the USSR Gosplan. [end recording]

As was reported to us today in the RSFSR State Committee for the Supply of Petroleum Products, supplies of fuel to Murmansk fishing port were disrupted at the beginning of January due to the fault of the Perm directorate of the RSFSR state committee. At the present time, out of 28,500 metric tons of diesel fuel planned for January, 18,720 metric tons have been dispatched. Some of the freight is still on its way. However, it is not clear how fishing vessels will be supplied with fuel in the future due to absence of a precise schedule for supplies. All this is a cause of concern to fishermen of the northern basin.

Workers Discuss Enterprise's Shortcomings

LD211602 [Editorial Report] Moscow Television Service in Russian at 1515 GMT on 20 January 1986 broadcasts the 30-minute "Acceleration" roundtable discussion program, moderated by correspondent Vitaliy Protsenko. Previous "Acceleration" programs have highlighted problems, many of them typical of industry as a whole, that have come to light at the "Manometr" instrument-making works.

Protsenko's guests are Rafik Abdulovich Batkayev, first deputy chairman of the State Committee for Labor and Social Problems, [Glavkomtruda]; Vasiliy Antonovich Pushnyak, head of the Planning and Economic Administration of the USSR Ministry of Instrument-Making; Igor Aleksandrovich Almazov, head of the Instrument-Making Administration of the USSR State Committee for Standards; and Pavel Grigoryevich Bunich, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences. The discussion focuses on aspects of modern instrument-making such as introduction of robot technology, planning, standards and specifications and the leading role of the engineer in the industry, taking cues from clips of interviews with workers and engineers at the "Manometr"works.

Responding to complaints from a shop-floor worker and the secretary of the party committee at "Manometr" that there is no time or space to implement long-term plans, and that manufacture of outmoded output hinders development, training and introduction of new technology, Pushnyak says that in the present climate, more and more opportunities are being given to enterprises to seek and implement their own solutions. An unidentified "Manometr" official says that despite publication of wider rights for labor collectives to implement their own solutions, these are not evident in practice. A design engineer, V.A. Chirkov, censures the unjustifiably high plan from the ministry for introduction of industrial robots at the "Manometr" works: The figures, he says, were totally unrealistic, no studies were carried out at the works, and no one knew where the 150 robots were to be put and what purpose they were to serve. There is sometimes even an economic loss on the introduction of such technology, but the enterprise is obliged to introduce it in order to fulfill the plan. Pushnyak says the engineers at the works should themselves reflect on implementing technology to the greatest effect. In assessing the numbers of machines required, the ministry takes account of the enterprise's potential, on the recommendations of the territorial institutions responsible for automation technology.

Almazov responds to criticism from a design engineer at the works concerning the mountains of paperwork and nitpicking over specifications and standards required for any new invention, especially unique inventions. Bunich asks for clarification of the criteria used for standards and categories, and concludes that he is not clear about them, either. Protsenko interjects that the "Acceleration" program will follow up the case of one particular "Manometr" instrument, the VSKM-12, which weighs far less than the pile of documentation required to be submitted on it. The introduction of financial autonomy and the economic experiment, the previously unidentified Manometr official points out, has also served further to increase the flood of paperwork required by higher levels, even though it was intended to untie bureaucratic knots.

Bunich calls for workers and managers to be given incentives to highten their direct interest in results, to make them economically active: "We are currently trying to make people active ideologically, psychologically, by all these measures; but the economic factor is the one missing. People are compelled, often, even to be economically passive."

To gestures of impatience from Batkayev, Pushnyak speaks energetically on the reaons for outmoded production at the works: This is because at least the old output yields cash. Warming to his subject, Pushnyak criticizes the system of salaries for engineers: "What sort of situation have we put them in? We have put them in a situation whereby if you fulfill the plan, there you are, we'll give you a bonus. And 30 percent of his salary depends on just those bonuses." An engineer gets 30 percent of his salary just from the fulfilling the plan. "But pay should be given not for fulfilling the plan, but for the plan itself, for the intensity of the plan, and the degree to which it is fulfilled."

Following a brief aside on the question of customer demand and prices, Pushnyak returns to the conversation to reiterate his ideas on how engineers should be paid — for ideas and implementing of ideas in line with customer demands. "Today, the leading engineer is paid 70-80 percent of his salary for the chair he sits in, and 20-30 percent for fulfilling the plan. It should be the other way around." Batkayev would like to see a system where the minimum wage for engineers remains R115, while the maximum should be not R150 but R220, with categories of engineers in between, to provide more incentives and career structure. The discussion goes on as the screen fades, with Protsenko asking viewers to write in with suggestions on how specifically to help "Manometr" solve its problems.

Agricultural Developments for 14-22 Jan Reported

LD230344 [Editorial Report] The following is a compilation of reports on agricultural developments in the USSR carried by Moscow Domestic Service in Russian from 14-22 January; times of broadcasts are given in parentheses at the end of each item.

14 January

The land workers of Kustanay Oblast have carried out snow retention work on an area of almost 5 million hectares, which is the best index in Kazakhstan. Half a million hectares remain to be worked by snowplows. (0500 GMT)

17 January

Planting of early potatoes started today in Azerbaijan. This year Azerbaijan is for the first time planning not only to supply the population with potatoes of its own production but also to dispatch a considerable part of early potatoes to the country's industrial centers. (1100 GMT)

20 January

The Altay grain growers are carrying out snow retention on 3 million hectares. In the flat and windy steppe the coupling of heavy rollers, which pack snow, is preferred. In the forest and steppe zone snowplows are used. One "Kirovets" working with three snowplow machines works an area of 120-150 hectares per day. (0900 GMT)

21 January

Over 90 percent of irrigation equipment and pumping stations has been made ready for the sowing season in the Tatar ASSR. In the 12th 5-Year Plan all potatoes and vegetables in the republic are to be cultivated on irrigated land. (1530 GMT)

Farmers in the Vakhsh valley in Tajikistan have begun planting early potatoes which are to be harvested in May — 1 month early. (1900 GMT)

22 January

By this morning, 100,000 metric tons of cotton seed have been sorted at the cotton gins in Uzbekistan, which is almost half of the planned quantity. Two-thirds of the seed is of first class quality. (0500 GMT)

This spring Altay Kray's intensive cultivation field will occupy 1 million hectares. The kray's bread grain growers are carrying out preparations for the introduction of the new technology. In Barnaul training of chief engineers of collective and state farms and rayon agro-industrial associations has started. They are studying advanced experience in the technical support of the intensive technology of grain production. At the same time mechanizers and intermediate-bracket specialists are raising their qualifications. By the start of the sowing campaign, over 30,000 crop growers will have undergone training. (2004 GMT)

Weather Hampers Fodder Supply in Some Areas

LD221325 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 22 Jan 86

[Aleksandr Ruvinskiy report]

[Excerpt] These are difficult days on the livestock farms in several rayons of the European part of the country. In the southwest and west of this region and in other places, the snow and strong winds, which at times reach hurricane force, are hampering the regular supply of fodder. I was interested today to find out how things are going in livestock breeding in the USSR agro-industrial complex. According to what we have been told, there unfortunately are still cases where electric power is switched off on farms and where water supplies are cut; but there are considerably less instances of this than last year. And what is especially important, the faults are being sorted out more quickly. The reogranization of the agro-industrial complex is having a positive affect on servicing of equipment installed at farms. According to the latest statistical data, procurement of cattle and poultry in January was up by 25 percent, while milk procurement was up by 8 percent. So, a confident start to the 5-year plan has been made in this branch.